

Paper on Scale Bound



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY - FIFTH
ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

DOMINION GRANGE

OF THE

Patrons of Husbandry

HELD AT

LONDON, ONTARIO

ON

FEBRUARY 27th and 28th, 1900.



BURLINGTON, ONT.
THE GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE.

1900.

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Officers of Dominion Grange, 1900.

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
“ <i>Overseer</i>	BRO. JOHN McDUGALL.....	Milton
“ <i>Secretary</i>	BRO. WM. F. W. FISHER.....	Burlington
“ <i>Treasurer</i>	BRO. JAS. FALLIS.....	Newbridge
“ <i>Lecturer</i>	BRO. J. G. LETHBRIDGE.....	Strathburn
“ <i>Chaplain</i>	BRO. JAS. ALLEN.....	Churchill
“ <i>Steward</i>	BRO. J. MITCHELL.....	Glencoe
“ <i>Assistant</i>	BRO. W. GRAY.....	Londesboro
“ <i>Gatekeeper</i> ...	BRO. H. J. DYNES.....	Burlington

LADY OFFICERS.

<i>Ceres</i>	SISTER MRS. J. ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
<i>Pomona</i>	SISTER MRS. G. AUSTIN.....	Whitby
<i>Flora</i>	SISTER MRS. J. G. LETHBRIDGE.....	Strathburn
<i>L. A. Stewart</i> ..	SISTER MRS. W. GRAY.....	Londesboro

AUDITORS.

J. G. CHAPMAN...	St. Thomas
SAMUEL BURK.....	Blenheim

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY GLENDENNING.....	Manilla
GEORGE E. FISHER.....	Freeman

Dominion Grange.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LONDON, FEB. 27th, 1900.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Dominion Grange began its session in the County Council Chamber at 1.30 p.m.

The Worthy Master Bro. Jabel Robinson occupied the chair, and instructed the Secretary to call the roll of Officers.

Some Officers pro tem were appointed to fill vacancies, and the completed list was as follows :—

Worthy Master.....	Bro. Jabel Robinson.
“ Overseer.....	Bro. Jno. McDougall.
“ Sec.-Treas.....	Bro. J. N. Fletcher.
“ Lecturer.....	Bro. W. F. W. Fisher.
“ Chaplain.....	Bro. Jas. Fallis.
“ Steward.....	Bro. John Mitchell.
“ Assistant.....	Bro. J. Burke.
“ Gatekeeper.....	Bro. H. J. Dynes.
“ Ceres.....	Sister Mrs. J. Robinson.
“ L. A. S.....	Sister Mrs. W. Gray.

AUDITORS.

John McDougall

J. G. Chapman.

Moved by Bro. Fallis, seconded by Bro. J. McDougall that the minutes of the last annual meeting as printed be adopted.—Carried.

The Worthy Master read a letter from the Secretary stating illness to be the cause of his absence, and resigning his position on that account.

This communication was laid on the table until the officers' reports were handed in.

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. W. F. W. Fisher and Jas. Fallis a Committee on credentials.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following

DELEGATES FROM DIVISION GRANGES.

Jas. Fallis.....	Belmore Grange, No. 21.....	Newbridge
J. L. Mitchell.....	Middlesex Grange, No. 17.....	Glencoe
W. F. W. Fisher...	Halton Grange, No. 6.....	Burlington

FROM SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Geo. E. Fisher.....	Burlington Grange, No. 200.....	Freeman
H. J. Dynes.....	“ “ “ “	Burlington
Samuel Burk.....	Victoria Grange, No. 253.....	Victoria
Jno. McDougall...	Halton Grange, No. 35.....	Milton
Jabel Robinson.....	Apple Grove Grange, No. 166.....	

Middlemarch

Mrs. J. Robinson...	Apple Grove Grange, No. 166.....	
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Middlemarch

Wm. Gray.....	Londesboro Grange, No. 393.....	Londesboro
Mrs. W. Gray..	Londesboro Grange, No. 393.....	Londesboro
J. G. Chapman,	Forest Rose Grange, No. 77, St Thomas	
James Allen.....	Lake Simcoe Grange, No. 45.....	Churchill
Jas. Flutcher,	Apple Grove Grange, No. 166,	Middlemarch
J. M. Keiser.....	Deleware Grange.....	Deleware
J. G. Lethbridge.....	Alliance Grange, No. 17.....	Strathburn

Moved by Bro. W. F. W. Fisher, seconded by Bro. Jas. Fallis, that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted.—Carried.

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. Jas. Fallis and Wm. F. W. Fisher a Committee to strike committees.

Bro. J. M. Keiser, of Delaware, addressed the Grange at some length, reviewing his connection with the order. His remarks were most interesting and were listened to with much appreciation.

The Worthy Master, who was a delegate to the National Grange held in Springfield, Ohio, in November, 1899, gave a verbal report full of information on Grange Life in the United States.

He then read his annual address.

Master's Address

Delivered in London, Feb. 27th.

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

It is my duty and privilege as well as a pleasure to say a few words to you on our assembling here in this city of London, the birth-place of the Dominion Grange. It was organized on the 2nd day of June, 1874. Therefore, some of us have for more than a quarter of a century been engaged in the noble work of trying to make the life of the Canadian Farmer more pleasant and profitable.

The opportunities and possibilities of the Grange Organization are something immense—through it with united thought and action every desired object of the farmer can be accomplished. About two thousand subordinate Granges have been organized in Canada, with thirty thousand members. Middlesex, Elgin, Lambton and Kent with some of the Northern Counties became the stronghold of the Grange.

At the annual meetings many questions of great importance to the farming community were discussed and Legislation asked for upon them. Being non-political no efforts were made to enforce their demands upon

the Government of the day, but by the use of arguments, reason and common sense, with persistent memorials and deputations, the Government saw the validity and justice of their demands, and in some cases readily granted their requests and introduced the Legislation asked, so that many of the Laws on the Statute books, were first introduced in the Grange. If the Grange had done nothing more than this, the Farmers of Canada have been amply repaid for all the time and money expended on it.

But many of the present Laws need amending and new laws are required in the interests of the Farmers, and for this reason, if for no other, the farmers in Canada should join the Grange. There are many reasons why the Grange is not as strong as formerly, some of which I need not give. No doubt the Grange in Canada has made some mistakes, but an earnest, honest effort to help the farmer in every way was not one of them. Those who expect to get material assistance without any effort are almost sure to be disappointed. God only helps those who help themselves. Perhaps there was no other organization ever introduced that has met with as much opposition as the Grange. The party-heelers on both sides of politics, the village politician and party-hacks, who were looking for a soft snap from either government, took the alarm. They saw that if the Patrons of Husbandry became united and used their power persistently, their occupation was gone, and the crusade commenced against the order, and the farmers are only just beginning to see the point. The country merchants thought that their business was in jeopardy and their influence was thrown against the order. Then the glib-tongued sharpers, whose capital was their wits, saw that if the farmer became intelligent, educated and self-reliant as the Grange taught, whose bones were left for them to pick ; and the Officials thought that if the farmers fixed their salaries they would get no more than they earned,

thus the hue and cry against the Grange. The medical men and other professions, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the laborers are all deeply interested in the success of the Grange.

If the Grange system could be inculcated, the credit system would be abolished whenever possible. We would have better tillage and larger crops, more of all kinds of fruit and better stock, better houses and larger barns, better carriages and furniture, instruments of music, more books and papers, and above all, brighter minds with culture and refinement, would find ourselves in the front rank of civilization and would cease to be the natural prey for other classes.

There never was a time in the history of our country when the farmers had so great a desire to be represented, both in the Legislature and in Parliament, by clever and intelligent young farmers as at present. But they must have business ability as well as able to speak in public and discuss all questions of importance to the country. And the Grange is an excellent school to qualify them for this position. Shakespeare said "It is not in our unlucky stars but in ourselves if we are underlings." This is also true to-day. It is not so much in what we say or how we say it. But what can we do and how well can we do it, that is the most important factor on the farm. Our success entirely depends on how we work and how we manage our affairs. There is no room either on the farm or in the Grange for the idle and shiftless. They soon discover there is nothing in it for them. It is by industry and perseverance that all difficulties are overcome and leisure is obtained.

The occupation of the farmer is the noblest profession of them all. When the farmers prosper, all other classes are benefitted. No one is injured by their success, but their failure brings a general calamity, and for this reason every one should lend a helping hand to make the Grange a success.

For the past twelve years the Farmers' Institutes have been doing good work along Grange lines. Unfortunately in some places the Institute meetings were not well attended, but wherever Granges exist Institute work is well appreciated. County and government grants, with paid deputations, stimulate the work. Some Granges have been doing the same for the past twenty-five years without pay or pecuniary reward, depending entirely upon local help. Farmers are easily satisfied that are content with one or two meetings in each township during the year for discussing the best methods of farming and the improvements required in agriculture. In every school section Granges should be formed where Institute work could be done at least twice a month. Only a little sacrifice of time and money would be required. We then would have the best technical schools for young farmers without government aid.

Fortunately for the farmers of Canada a large proportion of them own the soil they till and are therefore encouraged to improve and beautify their homes. With our homes more attractive and our farms more productive, with Grange halls in every neighborhood for recreation, instruction and amusement, we shall not hear so much about the young folks leaving the farm. In order to meet the ever increasing demands, we must raise much more than we consume. We cannot fix the price of our products. We are obliged to accept the price offered or not sell, and we are compelled to pay the price asked for all we want to buy or go without. The home market for our produce is limited, but fortunately we have the British, the best market in the world, open to us without let or hindrance for nearly all our productions. But in order to retain that market we must learn to produce everything of the very best quality, and this is another strong reason why the farmers should all be members of the Grange. The railways and other transportation companies charge

whatever they please for carrying our stuff to market. They dare not take it all or they would stop the business. They take as much as they like and leave us the rest, and for want of unity among the people interested this state of things is likely to continue.

Capitalists have formed trusts and combines to regulate the price of everything we have to buy and sell, and unless some check is brought against the avaricious greed a few parties will soon control everything on this planet and the rest of us will be invassalage. I believe a brighter day is dawning, when the farmers and other industrious classes shall become educated and organized and vote as they feel. Trusts and combines will have to go out of business. Railways will be owned or regulated in the interests of the people; the price of all kinds of productions will be regulated by the cost, plus the freight, and a reasonable amount for interest and handling. Government officials will not get three times as much as they could earn at any other calling, and the taxation will be levied equitably, according to individual wealth. The millennium is not likely to be brought about by a single tax, and that on land, while a great deal of the capital that can control the price of everything raised upon the land escapes taxation.

Capital is the most powerful agent that a nation or an individual can possess, and when properly and judiciously directed is a great blessing and adds greatly to the general prosperity. But when it becomes congested and used for the purpose of cornering and controlling the price of the necessities of life, an injustice is inflicted upon helpless humanity and the evil one could not suggest a greater calamity.

It is the duty of all governments to see that all classes of the community are justly and fairly dealt with; that trust combines and monopolies be not allowed to form conspiracies to rob all classes at will without any constraint whatever. Laws must be made to control this monster that is sapping the life-blood from our

people. I know that it is a very difficult problem to solve. Individual rights of property when honestly made must be respected and the use of it at the owner's discretion, else the nation's progress would be retarded. But millionaires who conspire to rob the people of their heritage or deprive the poor of bread should be severely dealt with.

The Grange fully appreciates the efforts that have been made by the Dominion Governments of late years to increase and improve our productions and in securing cold storage and facilities for transportation and introducing our produce in the British Markets and I hope that the Government will remove the duty from British goods as soon as possible so that we may be able to buy from our customers. Our country is as yet but thinly settled, having a population of about six millions while it is quite capable of sustaining one hundred millions of people. We have plenty of room for good settlers and the Government should see that only emigrants of the right class are induced to settle. The future welfare of our country depends on the character of its settlers. The landless and the homeless of our towns and cities should be encouraged, and every facility given them, to settle on the fertile and unsettled districts of our broad Dominion.

The Grange takes some credit for the support it has always given to the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Stations in the Dominion, and still believes that every farmer should make an effort to send one or more of his sons to the College at Guelph. The instruction they receive there has a tendency to elevate the standard of agriculture, when the whole community is benefitted. One of the main features of the Grange is education, and this body has persistently demanded that text books on agriculture should be placed in our rural schools, and we are pleased to notice that the Government have complied with our demands. If we are to compete successfully with other nations in the

various industries, we must establish technical schools throughout the country, and the young people induced to attend to them, and we are glad to know the Education Department is taking steps in that direction.

During the past year the fall wheat crop throughout many parts of Ontario was a partial failure, owing to the absence of snow during the very cold weather in February; the clover was also a failure, and farming has not been as remunerative as we could have wished. Corn, oats and barley were fairly good, so that we have been blessed with enough and to spare, for which we are truly thankful.

Most of the newspapers published in Canada have a very high moral tone, and are so cheap, with the mail facilities so great, that there is no reason why every farmer, except in very remote districts, should not take a daily paper and keep in touch with everything that transpires, when he will not be readily imposed upon. I arranged with the Editor of the Weekly Sun, of Toronto, to publish all Grange matter sent to him, and I believe he has done so. The paper is very cheap and well managed, and everyone should take it. The Bulletin (Cincinnati) is published entirely in the interests of the Order. The local press is always willing to publish matters of interest to the farmers, that our secretaries send.

I had the pleasure of attending (as your delegate) the National Grange of the United States, which met in the city of Springfield, Ohio, in November. I was very warmly received and kindly treated. The State Grange of Ohio met at the same time, and the papers stated that two thousand five hundred members of the Order were in the city. The Commercial Club spent two thousand dollars in entertaining the members of the Grange. A grand reception was given. The Governor of the State, Mayor of the city, President and Professors of the University were present, and made speeches which were replied to by several members of the Grange. The

manufacturers of Springfield exhibition, the Champion Agricultural Works, of which Governor Bushnell is President, and the large Masonic Home for unfortunate Masons and their widows and orphans, were visited, also the University and technical schools, and the State fair grounds at Columbus.

Of all the organizations in the United States, the National Grange is considered of the most importance; it has more influence for the welfare of the country than all the rest put together. It represents industrious, peaceful, law-and-order-loving citizens. Some of the brainiest men of the nations are among the leaders. The President and his Cabinet, the Congress and the Senate, will not go far astray if they follow the advice of the National Grange. One hundred and forty-six new Granges were organized last year and a large number re-organized. In Michigan the Grange is advancing by leaps and bounds, while New York has nearly sixty thousand members, and the State of Maine has about twenty-five thousand. If our neighbors across the line can show such a record, what ought the farmers of Canada to do? The Committee on Foreign Relations at the National Grange suggested the advisability of holding a future meeting of that body at some convenient city near the Canadian border, providing the Dominion Grange will meet at the same time at a nearby city, when a joint meeting could be held with a view of discussing some scheme for better trade relations between the two countries.

During the past twenty-five years death has cut a very wide swath through our ranks. Since our last meeting two of the Past Masters of the Grange have been called to their reward. S. W. Hill, the first Master, who filled the chair so ably for four years, passed away in Toronto; and Peter Hepinstall, of Fordwich, who was two years Master and also served on the Executive Committee, died in the hospital at St. Thomas, where he underwent an operation. We

visited him at that institution and found him happy and cheerful, full of Christian zeal and fortitude, and with warm enthusiasm for the principles of the Grange. I also regret to say that Bro. Robt. Wilkie, who has so faithfully discharged the duties of Secretary for the past ten years, through illness is unable to be present at this session.

At the present crisis I must say a word about the great and glorious Empire of which we are privileged to form so significant a part. More than a century and a half ago Britain gave her best blood and treasure to take and to hold the greater half of this vast continent with its fertile soil, immense forests of timbers, fisheries, and minerals unsurpassed in the world. This she has freely given to the liberty-loving people who may come to enjoy it. Her fostering care and protection has been given without any remuneration. Equity, liberty, freedom, and justice must be given to all her subjects of whatever race, creed, or color. On this the British Empire is founded, and this is why it should exist until the end of time. Her people have been denied their rights by the over-bearing Boers in South Africa ; war has been declared by them against Britain ; the provinces of Natal and Cape Colony has been invaded by the relentless foe ; which has stirred the hearts of the people of the Empire to the quick, such as never occurred before. It is with pleasure that we notice that nearly all classes of the Canadian people and the Government have responded cheerfully both with men and money to help put down tyranny and oppression. The patriotic feeling of the people will teach the nations of the earth that the Empire that is willing to shed its blood and spend its money freely that her subject may enjoy individual liberty cannot be assailed with impunity.

In conclusion let me say that as the farmers of Canada have no other organization but the Grange, some steps should be taken at this meeting to bring its

principles before them. Hitherto it has been take it or leave it ; but we need the farmers' help, and therefore must ask their co-operation. The merchant that does not advertise soon has to close up his business, and the Grange that does not hold regular meetings and interest its members will soon die of ennui. Let every Grange lay out its line of work for a year in advance and so far as possible carry it out, making the meetings so instructive that no member can afford to stay away. If we had a good live organizer in each county the Grange would soon become strong, and would wield the same influence that it is doing for the farmers of the United States. No Granges have been organized during the past year, nor have any surrendered their Charters, while some Granges have added largely to their membership, notably Victoria, of Harwich ; Apple Grove, of Middlemarch ; and Forest Rose, of Yarmouth ; so that we should not feel discouraged, for as Sheridan says " The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed."

Hoping that the work of this session may result in much good.

Fraternally Yours,

JABEL ROBINSON.

On motion of Bros. J. G. Chapman and J. G. Lethbridge it was decided to print the Worthy Master's address in full, and take steps to have it published in the press.

The committee to strike committees reported as follows :

Report of Committee to Strike Committees.

Committee on the Good of the Order.

James Allan, John L. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Robinson, Mrs. W. J. Gray.

Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Samuel Burk, Wm. Gray, Herbert J. Dynes.

Committee on Officers' Salaries.

John McDougall, George E. Fisher.

Committee on Legislation.

J. G. Lethbridge, Jabel Robinson, J. G. Mitchell.

Committee on Finance.

John McDougall, J. G. Chapman.

Committee on Education.

James Allan, Jas. Fallis, H. J. Dynes.

Press Committee.

Wm. F. W. Fisher, Jas. Futchter.

On motion the above report was adopted.

The Secretary's Annual Report was read by the secretary pro tem.

Secretary's Report.

BLENHEIM, ONT., FEB. 27, 1900.

Patrons :—

I now beg to present to you the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of Dominion Grange.

It is now nearly ten years since I assumed the duties of your Secretary, on the retirement of Bro. George Copeland.

At that time the Grange was on the decline, and during all these years it has been the constant effort of the Executive Committee to revive and strengthen it by every possible means, and it is chiefly owing to those efforts that Dominion Grange is in existence to-day.

The farmers as a class are hard to organize ; they fail to perceive the strength of combined action.

The price of nearly every commodity has increased except farm produce. Timber, lumber, iron, ploughs,

stoves, implements of all kinds, machinery, twine, and the output of the factories, mills and shops have all increased in price. The product of the farm seems to be the only exception, and this is all brought about by the combination among the producers; the farmers alone seem steadfastly to refuse to unite. But I hope the time is coming when they will see the advantages of combined action, and standing by each other will assert their rights and influence. The present state of things has stolen on them so gradually and by degrees that they are unable to see anything unfair in it.

I herewith append a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Secretary's Office since the last annual meeting, and hope it may be found satisfactory; and when I lay down my pen I bid good-bye to the Organization, wishing it every success, and hoping that those who may in the future guide its destinies, will be directed by prudence and wisdom.

I am afflicted by a paralytic stroke on the right side which renders me unfit to further act as your Secretary.

Yours very truly,

ROBT. WILKIE.

No new Granges have been organized during the year, nor has there been any progress made in that direction. There have been no charters returned or surrendered to me, but I have been notified that Ulster Grange, No. 600, has been closed.

Dominion Grange has never taken steps to enforce the proper surrender of charters of delinquent Granges, and the consequence is that there are over nine hundred charters drifting around the country of Granges that have no existence, but have closed their doors; nobody makes an enquiry about them; they failed to report and nobody asks why.

When a Grange comes into existence, it does so in a regular way, and is bound by the Act of Incorporation, Dominion Statutes, Chapter 75, page 126, and submits to the provisions of the Constitution of Domin-

ion Grange. When it ceases to fulfil the provisions of that Constitution it renders itself liable to lose its Charter, and unless it surrenders its Charter in a Constitutional manner, the dues of its members continue to run on and the same can be collected by the Courts. If this course was adopted, those delinquent Granges would all be closed in the regular manner ; and it is not too late to attempt this course yet. We would recommend that the deputies be directed by the Executive Committee to make enquiry into the standing of each Grange that is not closed in the regular way and compel it to resume its meetings or pay up the arrears on all members who have not regularly withdrawn; and that they be sued for such arrears if not paid; that the Deputy receive for his trouble one half of the arrears, the other half to belong to Dominion Grange, the same to go to remunerate Deputies who are not sufficiently remunerated in the opinion of the Executive Committee; that the Deputy make a report to the Executive Committee on the standing of each Grange, the number on the books who are delinquent, for what time they are delinquent, and the proof of their delinquency.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF DOMINION GRANGE FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Balance on hand at last Audit.....	\$ 47 12
Dues from Middlesex Div. No. 17.....	8 64
Dues from Bruce Div. No. 32.....	4 16
Thomas Moorehouse, for five manuals.....	1 00
Alex. Stewart, arrears of dues, No. 233.....	6 30
John McGregor, Victoria Div. No. 37.....	11 18
W. W. Lane, dozen Constitutions.....	1 00
Francis Hooker, Lily of Mersea Grange, No. 392.....	1 02
“ “ “ “ “ “	1 02
“ “ “ “ “ “	1 00
D. K. McKenzie, Lucknow Div. No. 7.....	4 40
Geo. Hyslop, Grand River, No. 397.....	2 40
J. N. Fitcher, Apple Grove, No. 166.....	2 20
“ “ “ “ “	4 17
“ “ “ “ “	2 47
W. M. Calder, Glanford, No. 360.....	1 68
Francis Hooker, Lily of Mersea, 392.....	96

R. J. Southcomb, Hullett, No. 393.....	7 56
D. C. Laur, Dufferin, No. 624.....	3 84
J. R. Smith, Canfield, No. 357.....	2 24
Peter Cameron, Forest Rose, No. 77.....	3 12
A. Drummond, Div. No. 21.....	1 92
John Cowan, Knock Grange, No. 141, receipt book and constitutions	1 00
John M. Syme, Edgar, No. 153.....	1 68
D. G. McKenzie, Lucknow Div. No. 7.....	8 52
John McGregor, Victoria Div. No. 57.....	9 76
Mrs. Austin, Whitby Grange, No. 108.....	1 76
Arch. McIntyre, Middlesex Div. No. 17.....	6 72
James Skeogh, Lambton Div. No. 5.....	1 28
George Clark, Beaver Valley Div. No. 23.....	9 44
Hy. Glendenning, Manilla, No. 405	1 68
James McKee, North Bruce Div. No. 32.....	12 72
A. Drummond, Belmore Div. No. 21.....	4 80
Alex. McLeod, West Simcoe Div. No. 37.....	3 36
Freeman Wilkie, Victoria Grange No. 253.....	10 35
“ “ “ “ “ receipt book	70

Total Receipts\$193 17

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF DOMINION
GRANGE FOR YEAR 1899.

Book, papers, etc., for annual meeting of 1899.....	25
Package of large white envelopes.....	25
500 Medium envelopes	1 60
700 Copies of Annual Report of Proceedings.....	16 80
Extra paid on covers for Proceedings	1 50
500 copies of Constitution.....	23 50
500 Circulars calling annual meeting for Feb. 1900.....	1 75
250 Certificates to delegates.....	1 25
Two receipt books	2 00
Ink and mucilage.....	1 00
Canadian Almanac	25
Twine and wrappers	15
Postage on Proceedings, circulars calling annual meet- ing, etc	5 75

Total Disbursements.....\$56 05

SUMMARY.

Total Receipts.....	\$193 17
Total Disbursements	56 05
Balance on hand.....	\$137 12
Less Secretary's Salary.....	\$ 80 00
Balance	\$ 57 12

The Secretary's report as read was adopted, and also the following resolution:

Moved by Bro. J. G. Lethbridge and seconded by Bro. Jas. Fallis that this Grange accept the resignation of our Secretary, Bro. R. Wilkie, and express our deep regret that his serious illness prevents his being present at this session, and trust he may long continue a life of usefulness to the farmers of this province and to his family.

On motion the Grange adjourned to meet at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

LONDON, FEB. 28TH, 1900.

Grange opened at 9.15 a.m.

The Worthy Master called for reports, and the Committee on The Good of the Order presented their report as follows:

Report of Committee on the Good of the Order.

The Committee on the Good of the Order beg leave to report as follows:

Would recommend that all subordinate Granges meet at the appointed hour and close in due time, and the members of the Grange do not allow other business to interfere with their attendance at the Grange.

Would also recommend that a library be established in each Grange as a means of inducing members to attend regularly.

Would also recommend that whenever practicable a junior branch be organized in each Grange, composed of children over ten years of age, so that they may be interested in the Grange at an early age, and that one meeting a month be made a business meeting and the other for mutual benefit.

Would also recommend that the Executive Committee take steps to put organizers in the field. We feel that as the other societies that had so large a membership are all gone, the time is now come for us to make a forward movement, as the farming class are now feeling the effects of the combination of the different organizations of Trade.

Would also urge the brothers and sisters to come to the Grange meetings with the firm determination to enjoy themselves, to receive instructions, and to make it pleasant for others. How different would our lives be if we only knew what was before us. If we knew, we would take all the opportunities that we could of receiving benefits from our intercourse with our fellow members, and doing our duty to each other.

Would urge upon the subordinate Granges the necessity of visiting the other Granges in their locality, as we know that by doing so we would increase an interest in the Grange.

We find that the Grange is the only order that admits women to the full benefits of the order, and we further find that there is no class in the world that has less opportunities of meeting in social intercourse than the farmers' wives and daughters, but the Grange has come to their rescue and gives them an opportunity to meet with each other in mutual friendship, and that they enjoy the same privileges in the Grange of discussing the welfare of their homes and families as the male members of the order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jas. Allan,
John L. Mitchell,
Mrs. J. Robinson,
Mrs. W. J. Gray.

Moved by Bro. Jas. Allen, and seconded by Bro. J. L. Mitchell that this report be adopted and placed on the minutes.—Carried.

The Worthy Lecturer read his annual report.

Lecturer's Report.

To Dominion Grange:

As Lecturer of the Dominion Grange, I purpose addressing a few remarks more particularly to those holding this position in our subordinate Granges, with a view to prompting them to adopt some means of providing popular and at the same time profitable entertainment at all their meetings, bearing especially on certain forms of information now to my mind, greatly neglected in the infinite number of Farmers' Institute meetings, and the multitude of prosaical and intensely practical speeches at conventions of various classes of farmers.

Let me call your attention first then to the well nigh universal absence of any form of keeping a record of the transactions on the farm. Call it book-keeping if you choose, but some simple, regular, methodical system of keeping these records should be decided upon and followed with undeviating fidelity. If farming does not pay we should know the reason why. If it is paying it is equally important to know which branch and how well. Slipshod methods of doing business and careless book-keeping go hand-in-hand with failure and bankruptcy in the case of the merchant or manufacturer, and must have their effect in dragging down the farmer. This is a search which shows up the weak points in our system. It gives a stimulus to well directed enterprise, enables one to work more profitably and live more economically, yet with equal comfort and greater contentment. Farming being such a safe business accounts for the comparatively small percentage of failures in this calling. If you cannot induce your membership to view favorably this departure from old-time methods, show them that at least a debit and credit cash account, balanced monthly, is absolutely

necessary to any intelligent understanding of their business position.

Then the social and intellectual wants of farm dwellers are sadly neglected, showing farm life in an unfavorably light. Farmers provide abundantly for the material welfare of their families. Their children get an abundance of physical exercises, consequently other forms of recreation and some mental food are required. There is nothing incompatible with agricultural pursuits and refinement of mind or cultured tastes. The education arising from the judicious use of well selected and properly varied literature does not receive the consideration which its importance demands. Education of some sort is continuous, beginning with life and ending we know not where. It should be technical to a certain degree, as for other professions then broad enough to remove the visible barriers which block the farmer's way to social advancement. There is little danger of educating the boys off of the farm if they only get the right kind and quantity.

Mark Twain's plan of tying a boy up to keep him on the farm is not so good as to educate him to stay on it. Few farmers are too poor to gratify the reasonable intellectual tastes of their families. Should they feel so there is nearly always some neglected branch of their industry from which an increased income may be derived, the proceeds from which will be sufficient to accomplish this end. A few of the many excellent works in the various branches of farming, some good agricultural paper published in the province and a little literature of a general nature will be sufficient for those whose means are limited. Suitable literature is an antidote for many common evils and drawbacks to farm life. Work may take on a very different aspect when the mind is stored with a beautiful fund of information, bringing light on subjects apparently possessing no redeeming features. The mind, to be healthy, vigorous and progressive, must have employment of a nature

congenial to such results. Outside of books, nature provides a field of inexhaustible study and of absorbing interest which may extend the sphere of our education indefinitely. We should learn to take as great pleasure in our work as in our recreation. Earning our bread by the sweat of our brows or the friction of our elbows is not a bad position for a man to be placed in. When we have learned improved methods or practices we will not find that they relieve us from work, but they may on the contrary add to it, yet make it both more agreeable and remunerative. This is approaching the ideal stand point of farm life, which under these circumstances, offers a more attractive field than the great majority of other occupations.

Just a word now concerning the comforts, or lack of them, on a farm. In comparing these with the comforts and conveniences available to dwellers in towns we find one of the chief causes for regret on the part of those who live on farms. The vast number of farm houses possess not one redeeming feature. Instead of finding a steady even temperature throughout the house, well equipped bath room and a kitchen provided with convenient compliances for lessening the burdens of over-worked wives and daughters, we find what, during such weather as this, parts of the house over heated and parts where the thermometer ranges about zero, and a house plan apparently designed to combine the greatest possible amount of discomfort and inconvenience. Our farmers are highly industrious and their daily labor extends over many weary hours, but our lives should not be wholly given up to this.

In our homes our life habits are formed and character built up, and no condition is more favorable for developing a sturdy energy and manly self-reliance than the environment of the well regulated country home. Beautifying our homes enhances at the same time the value of our farms.

Brother Lecturers you may do much to overcome

the evils here indicated, and farther, assist in removing the biased views, the prejudices and bigotry in religion, politics and private opinion, so often the result of farm life under unfavorable circumstances, and make our calling one of the most desirable and attractive occupations open for exploration by our young men.

WM. F. W. FISHER.

Lecturer.

It was moved by Bro. J. G. Chapman and seconded by Bro. John Mitchell that the Lecturer's report be adopted and printed with the minutes and read in all subordinate lodges.

The Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture presented their report.

Report of Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

We, your Committee on this subject, beg leave to report as follows:

In reviewing the history of the past year we find a marked improvement in agricultural lines. The product of the farm, though not heavy, has come up to the average of former years, except wheat, which, due to the hard winter, was badly killed, and an inferior quality; therefore, the price has not ranged very high. Farmers instead of marketing their coarse grains are feeding cattle and hogs, which proves more remunerative to them, the latter product which stands so high in the British market.

There is also an improvement in horses and sheep in the price since last year.

There has been an advance in all machinery, nearly 10 per cent. since a year ago, and in nails and fence wire nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.

The dairying interests are carried on to a greater extent every year. Butter plants are being put in to carry it on when the cheese season is over. Butter-making proves to be a great advantage to the farmer,

owing to the advanced price. We also find a marked improvement in poultry and their products.

We find that our township councils are commencing to change our statute labor to what we think a better system, which may improve our highways.

A more aggressive policy is needed if we are to regain our prestige of former years. There is plenty of available material from which to recuperate all losses and add to the number of our members, as it stood in its best days. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed—Samuel Burk,
William Gray,
Herbert J. Dynes.

Moved by Bro. Samuel Burk, seconded by Bro. Wm Gray, that this report be received and adopted.—Carried.

The Finance Committee read their report.

Report of Committe on Finance and Audit.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Finance and Audit beg leave to report as follows, viz:

Cash on hand at last Audit.....	\$ 47 12	
Receipts since last Audit.....	148 29	
Total.....		\$195 41
Disbursements during the year.....		136 05
		<hr/>
Balance on hand.....		\$ 59 36

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Feb. 27th, 1900. John McDougall, } Auditors.
J. G. Chapman, }

Moved by John McDougall, seconded by J. G. Chapman, the report of the Auditors showing a balance of \$59.36 be adopted.—Carried.

NOTE.—The difference of \$2.24 between balance as shown by Treasurer and Auditors is made by the receipt of that sum after the books were closed.—Secretary.

Bro. Geo. E. Fisher read a paper on Scale Insects Infesting Fruit Trees.

Bro. Geo. E. Fisher's Address.

To the Members of Dominion Grange:

Dear Brethren and Sisters,—I have much pleasure in complying with the request of our Worthy Master made one year ago, that I should prepare for this meeting a short paper dealing with some of the most troublesome scale insects which infest our orchards, and enter upon this task the more heartily because of the opportunity afforded to give to the members of this Grange and the readers of the report some further information of these inconspicuous, silent, insidious enemies to fruit growing. There are other classes of insects which infest orchards, doing serious injury to trees and fruit, but the work of most of these is so readily discovered that generally an effort is promptly made to accomplish their destruction, but the quiet unseen treacherous coccidæ goes on energetically, plying its trade of reproduction and sucking the life blood from its victims. Frequently the first intimation the unsuspecting grower has of the presence of the pest is when his trees succumb a close inspection at this stage disclosing the fact of their being thoroughly infested with scale.

I am aware that the subject upon which I have been requested to speak is likely to prove uninteresting to some of you, and also that the funds at the disposal of our beloved order are not sufficient to justify the publication of a lengthy article, and will endeavor to confine my remarks well within the limits of your patience, dealing specially with the San Jose variety and briefly with the others.

Scale insects are divided into two classes, viz., armored and unarmored. The unarmored scale are those in which, as is the case with the turtle, the scale is part and parcel of the insect and inseparable from it,

of which perhaps *Lecanium* is the most familiar example. The armored scales are those having a cover scale entirely separate and distinct from the insect itself, which may be removed without disturbing the insect and from under which the female never comes, but beneath its protection sucks from the juices of the tree, reaches maturity, deposits her complement of eggs or gives birth to her brood of living young as the case may be, then dies.

The coccidæ have not received from entomologists the attention which their importance demands, there being so far as I know no exhaustive treatises on the subject, but according to the best authenticated reports the number of quite distinct species of scale insects in existence in various parts of the world is legion, and, as these all obtain their livelihood by drawing upon the host plant the principal danger from them consists in the multiplication of their numbers.

The scale insects which I have found to be the most plentiful in our orchards, and consequently the most injurious, are *Lecanium*, the Oyster Shell Bark Louse, the Scurfy Bark Louse, the Curtis or *Ostreæformis*, *Aspidiotus Aacylus* or Putnam, *Aspidiotus Forbesi* or Forbes, *Aspidiotus Juglous Regia*, and a few others in smaller proportion, besides the *Aspidiotus Perniciosus* or San Jose Scale.

Beginning with *Lecanium*, we have a reddish-brown oval-shaped unarmored scale, at this season of the year, hibernating generally about the base of the twigs, but where plentiful, upon any part of the tree. They move about upon the tree for ten months and fix at the first of May. Having had their appetites sharpened by five months fasting their little pumps work vigorously and they increase in size rapidly, the mature female becoming as large as one-half of a pea. The deposit of eggs is very great, sometimes numbering as many as two thousand under a single scale, which hatch at the end of June, the young larva going at once

to the foliage and returning to the wood when the leaves begin to fall. There is but one brood each year, and while it infests all kinds of fruit trees it evinces a decided preference for plum.

The oyster-shell bark louse, imported from Europe about one hundred years ago, is a very destructive insect, and is abundant in the central and northern portions of the older-settled part of Ontario. The cover scales are about one-sixth of an inch long, closely resembling the bark in color and somewhat like the shell of an oyster in shape. Beneath each of these cover scales is a mass of eggs, in some cases as many as one hundred and fifty, but averaging about fifty to sixty. During the winter these eggs are white, becoming yellow late in May when they hatch. The larva are about one hundred to the inch and remain free about a week, when they fix upon tender bark by inserting their tiny sharp beaks and there subsist upon the sap. Immediately when the pumping begins a waxy film issues from the pores of their bodies, which combines with the cast off skins from each moult to form the scaly covering under which the insect lives and matures. By the middle of August the female is little but a bag of eggs, which are deposited, after which she dies at the narrow end of the cover scale.

The scurfy bark louse is, in its habits, so like the oyster shell variety that for our purposes they might be classed together, but unlike the oyster shell it is a native of this country, and is also unlike it in being more plentiful to the south of us, while the oyster shell flourishes further north. The scurfy may be readily distinguished by its very flat greyish-white scale about one-tenth of an inch long. The eggs are reddish-purple in color and hatch a day or two earlier than those of the other species, the larva being red and developing more slowly than the oyster shell.

You will notice that these two species which winter in the egg state have but one brood each year. The

Curtis, Putnam, Forbes, Juglous Regia, etc., are so similar in their habits and life history that we may consider them as one. They are all armored scales, oviparous, multi-brooded, and attack much the same host plants. The Curtis scale is widely distributed and may be found in most orchards, in many cases doing considerable damage to young growing trees. A little practice with a hand lens will enable an observing person to readily distinguish between these species and the San Jose while on the tree by the scale alone, but there is much greater difficulty in determining these species, and in many cases this can scarcely be done without the aid of a compound microscope. The most convenient and reliable marks are the highly-colored exuvia and the absence of that deeply corrugated ring, which is so constant with the San Jose.

Aspidiotus Perniciosus, or the San Jose Scale, is said to have been introduced into California in 1870, but from what source entomologists are not agreed, as it may have come from Australia, Japan, China, Eastern Asia or some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. By 1873 it had become a serious pest in the San Jose valley, the point of introduction, and in the spring of 1887, according to good authority, it crossed the Rocky Mountains eastward on nursery stock, which was planted in two New Jersey nurseries, where it spread by natural methods and by nursery methods, and was distributed on stock sold all over the United States and into Canada during the six years preceding its discovery in August, 1893, in a pear orchard at Charlottesville, Virginia.

There is perhaps no insect capable of causing greater damage to fruit interests than the San Jose or *Perniciosus* Scale. It is inconspicuous and will often remain unrecognized. Yet so steadily and relentlessly does it spread over practically all deciduous fruit trees, trunk, limbs, foliage and fruit, that it is only a question of a few years before the death of the plant occurs. It

may be distributed over wide districts by the agency of nursery stock and the marketing of fruit, and locally by anything which moves and especially by the wind. It is thought to have shown a greater capacity for evil in the East than in California and the West, which shows the necessity for taking every precaution to prevent its introduction into new localities, and for earnest effort to stamp it out where it had already gained a foothold. The San Jose Scale winters in a partly-grown condition, the mature female and the very young having perished. About the 20th of June the little (110 to the inch) yellow larva first appear, and during the year just closed they were found still running on Dec. 1st. These are capable of moving at the rate of more than an inch in a minute and continue at liberty for about two days, this being the only period in their lives when there is danger of distribution; after which they fix upon tender bark and in such protected places as to be beyond the reach of fumes and sprays, and thus it is that all treatments have so far failed to entirely eradicate the pest, there being enough left to re-infest treated trees. The female moults three times and matures at 30 days, the skin splitting about the sides, the lower half forming a neutral scale and the upper half combining with the waxy film to form the cover-scale. The male moults twice and matures at twenty-four days, when it has a short period of second liberty and emerges a perfect insect, having strong legs and long, broad muscular wings, with which it can rise like a lark. In common with many moths it has no power of taking food, consequently it has not long to live and goes about its special duty with a business air. It is about six times as large as the larva and competent to carry one or more of them, and is in my opinion in some measure responsible for their distribution. This insect is oviparous and at the age of thirty-five to thirty-eight days the females are giving birth to living young at the rate of ten or more a day, which continues

for six to seven weeks.

The progeny of the overwintered females will average probably 150, a large percentage of which are males, while the later broods will run from 400 to 600 with the males in much smaller proportion. From the fact of isolated females having been found breeding freely, there is abundant evidence that they are capable of reproduction without copulation in every case. The firstborn young are breeding long before their mothers' brood is completed, which by the middle of the season produces a great confusion of generation. There seem to be no predacious or parasitic insects which can do more than hold it in check for a time, and at this latitude Prof. Fletcher is of the opinion that these can do very little for us. Even in California where liberal importations have been made, which were depended upon to destroy the scale, the scale destroyed the trees instead, which was the case especially at Riverside, where deciduous fruit trees are said to have become quite extinct. But in that country where systematic treating is resorted to and persevered with, they seem to be able to hold the pest in check. There are various remedies used, but fumigation is regarded as far the most effective and consequently the most satisfactory. The best information I had of the gas treatment in California is to the effect that no one who has had long experience with its use, will claim for it that it is entirely successful, and it is not practicable to use tents over any but medium sized to small trees.

As to dealing with the San Jose Scale, by all means the most reliable method is destruction by burning, but this system has the disadvantage of doing away with trees so treated, and in some cases in which persons have destroyed part, or even the whole of an orchard, to secure the extinction of this scale in their section. There have been subsequently outbreaks quite beyond what was supposed to be the limits of the infestation, showing that the disposition to spread is very

great indeed. However, all infested nursery stock, all newly-planted trees found to be infested, and all isolated infestations of small extent, should, in my opinion, be burned.

Remedial treatments have been used in many parts of the United States with greatly varying success. In New Jersey Crude Petroleum has been extensively used, and it is said, when applied in the winter, without in any case injuring the trees and with satisfactory results in destroying the scale. In Ohio Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap is greatly in favor and it was thought the San Jose Scale could be wiped out with it by a single carefully performed operation, but trees which were treated with exceptional care in April of 1899 were in October found to be still harboring considerable scale, and now Prof. Webster says he is satisfied that it will take at least five years to clean up an orchard and possibly many more years when the scale has become well established. Orchardists in Ohio are using Potash Soap, regardless of the Scale, for its fertilizing influence upon the tree, and for the destruction of all insects and fungus parasites, claiming it is an effectual remedy against peach curl and plum rot, and that the attacks of oyster shell andophis are very much reduced, and that there is a good margin in using it for these purposes alone.

From what I know of Crude Petroleum, and from what I have read, I am very favorably impressed with it as an effective insecticide, and it also has the advantage of cheapness. One splendid quality Crude Oil has is that it will remain soft upon the trees for many weeks. The proper time to apply any of these remedies is, in my opinion, during April, immediately preceding the opening of the buds. At this time there is great activity in the tree, which is consequently more resistive than at any other time, and the oil may be applied in considerable proportion without danger of injury to the tree. If applied at this time it will catch all scale in-

sects which have wintered alive, and the oyster shell and scurfy hatching a month later will find it still present when they leave the shell. The caterpillars, canker worms, case bearers, pear psylla, and a host of others which appear simultaneously with the opening of the buds would be caught, and I think furthur that it would act as a repellant, and that borers would not attack trees which had been treated with crude petroleum. Its effect as a fertilizer upon the trees might not be as useful as that of potash soap, but as an insecticide I think it will probably excel it in general usefulness.

But I must bring this paper to a close, and in doing so permit me to advise you that under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario the Provincial Entomologist, Prof. Wm. Lochhead, of the Ontario Agr. College, Guelph, has lately prepared a bulletin dealing more fully with this question. This bulletin is now in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution at an early date. Send for it, you will find it good reading.

I very highly appreciate this opportunity for bringing to your attention some of the advantages of treating fruit trees just before the buds open, and hope that everyone present who has trees will at least try an experiment.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. E. FISHER.

Moved by Bro. Fletcher, and seconded by Bro. Jas. Fallis, that the thanks of Dominion Grange be tendered Bro. Geo. E. Fisher for his able address.

Moved by W. F. W. Fisher, seconded by J. L. Mitchell, that the Dominion Grange here assembled express their deep regret and their appreciation of the loss sustained by this body through the death of Bro. Peter Hepinstal, for so many years Worthy Master and Treasurer, and an active, interested member. His place always filled with so much quiet dignity and the

duties assigned to him always being performed with so great fidelity and promptitude, makes this loss irreparable, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family. Carried.

On motion the Grange adjourned to meet at 1.30, p.m.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Worthy Master opened the Grange at 1.30 sharp.

The Committee on salaries reported as follows:—

Committee on Salaries.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

We, your Committee appointed to fix the compensation for time and services of the officers of Dominion Grange, beg leave to report as follows:

That the sum of Forty Dollars be paid to the Secretary;

That the necessary expenses of the Treasurer be paid.

And that all monies be deposited in a bank.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed—John McDougall,

Geo. E. Fisher.

Moved by Bro. J. McDougall, seconded by Bro. Wm. F. W. Fisher that this report be adopted.—Carried.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

We, the Committee on Legislation, beg leave to report as follows:—

In regard to suggestion from Victoria Grange, No. 253, regarding Clause No. 1, giving to Trustees of Public School Boards the power to prohibit pupils from taking advanced work in the Public Schools.

Your Committee believes the matter is safe in the Trustees' hands.

Regarding Clause No. 2. That when the amount exceeds \$100 to be expended for school site or buildings, that the ratepayers should be consulted at a meeting called for said purpose.

Your Committee fully approves of this clause.

Clause No. 3. That the Public School corporation shall not have the power to place an incumbrance on the site or school building without first giving notice to the ratepayers through a meeting called for that purpose.

Your Committee feel that this clause should be enacted.

Clause 4. Asking that resident voters shall be assessed to the amount of \$200 in order to be allowed to vote at school meetings.

Your Committee are of the opinion that every resident assessed for the sum of \$100 should have a vote for school purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Chairman.

Moved by Bro. Jas. Allen, and seconded by Bro. W. F. W. Fisher, that the report of the Committee on Legislation be left in the hands of the Executive.--Carried.

Election of Officers.

The election of Officers was then proceeded with; both nominations and elections were by ballot, and resulted as follows:—

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
“ <i>Overseer</i>	BRO. JOHN McDOUGALL.....	Milton
“ <i>Secretary</i>	BRO. WM. F. W. FISHER.....	Burlington
“ <i>Treasurer</i>	BRO. JAS. FALLIS.....	Newbridge
“ <i>Lecturer</i>	BRO. J. G. LETHBRIDGE.....	Strathburn
“ <i>Chaplain</i>	BRO. JAS. ALLEN.....	Churchill
“ <i>Steward</i>	BRO. J. MITCHELL.....	Glencoe
“ <i>Assistant</i>	BRO. W. GRAY.....	Londesboro
“ <i>Gatekeeper</i> ...	BRO. H. J. DYNES.....	Burlington
<i>Ceres</i>	SISTER MRS. J. ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch

<i>Pomona</i>	SISTER MRS. S. AUSTIN	Whitby
<i>Flora</i>	SISTER MRS. J. G. LETHBRIDGE	Strathburn
<i>L. A. Stewart</i> ..	SISTER MRS. W. GRAY	Londesboro

AUDITORS.

J. G. CHAPMAN	St. Thomas
SAMUEL BURK	Blenheim

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY GLENDENNING	Manilla
GEORGE E. FISHER	Freeman

The Officers elect were then duly installed by the Worthy Master, assisted by Bro. J. G. Chapman.

The Worthy Master gave a short address, urging increased activity in Grange interests.

It was moved by Bro. Samuel Burk, and seconded by Bro. H. J. Dynes, that the Grange tender a vote of thanks to acting Secretary Bro. Futchter, and that he be paid the sum of Two dollars from the treasury.—Carried.

Moved by Bro. Jas. Allan, and seconded by Bro. J. G. Chapman, that the next meeting of the Dominion Grange be held in the City of Toronto on the second Tuesday in February, 1901. In case of a General Election being held within two weeks of that date, the time of meeting to be left in the hands of the Executive.—Carried.

A resolution expressing gratification at the success attending the British army in South Africa, and anticipating a speedy and successful termination to the war, was unanimously carried.

Moved by Bro. J. G. Lethbridge, and seconded by Bro. J. L. Mitchell, that the thanks of the Dominion Grange be tendered to the Warden and County Council of Middlesex for their courtesy in granting us the use of the Council Chamber for this session; and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the County Clerk.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. Allan, seconded by J. G. Chapman, that the Treasurer be instructed to pay the caretaker of this building the sum of Two dollars.—Carried.

The Grange closed in due form at 6 p.m.

Executive Officers for the Year 1900.

Worthy Master—Bro Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch.
Worthy Secretary—Wm. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.

Executive Committee.

Bro. Henry Glendenning, Manilla.
Bro. George E. Fisher, Freeman.

MASTERS & SECRETARIES OF DIVISION GRANGES, WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
4—	West Simcoe.....	John Cowan.....	Vine	W. J. Goodfellow.....	Craigvale	Ont.
5—	West Lambton.....	Lyman Henry.....	Sombra	James Skroch	Corunna	
6—	Halton	W. V. Hopkins	Burlington	Peter McDuffee.....	Omagh	
7—	Lucknow	D. G. McKenzie	Lucknow	Wm. Davis.....	Lucknow	
17—	West Middlesex.....	John Mitchell	Glencoe	Arch. McIntyre.....	Glencoe	
21—	Belmore.,	Jno. Stewart.....	Gorrie.....	A. Drummond	Clifford	
23—	Beaver Valley.....	Jas. McAuslen	Heathcote	George Clark	Heathcote	
32—	North Bruce.....	Geo. Brown	Gresham	James McKee	Paisley	
37—	West Simcoe	Jno. McLeod	Glen Huron.....	Alex. McLeod.....	Glen Huron..	
38—	Union	A. Swindlehurst	Balinafad	Robt. Dredge	Rockwood	
57—	Victoria ..	Colin McDiarmid	Gladstone	John McGregor	Mekiwin	Man.

MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES AND ADDRESSES.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
35—	Halton.....	A. Brownridge	Omagh	John McDougall.....	Milton West., Ont.	
45—	Lake Simcoe.....	James Allan.....	Churchill	W. D. Lennox.....	Churchill	
59—	Prospect.,	Jas. McKee	Paisley	Wm. Lamb	Paisley	
68—	Howick ..	Jno. Stewart.....	Gorrie.....	P. P. Aylesworth	Gorrie	

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
77—	Forest Rose	Wm. Pranglan	St. Thomas	Peter Cameron	St. Thomas	
92—	Mount Pleasant	K. McLean	Lucknow	Geo. Gillis	Langside	
100—	Farmers Wreath	D. G. McKenzie	Lucknow	Wm. Davis	Lucknow	
108—	Union	Carrie Austin	Whitby	T. E. Philip	Whitby	
116—	Enterprise	Andrew Shore	Thornbury	Donald McMurchy	Loree	
126—	Minesing	Thos. Livingstone	Minesing	Thomas Kerfoot	Minesing	
132—	Arkona	Hugh T. Wilson	Arkona	A. Backhouse	Arkona	
137—	Metcalf Victoria	D. Ramey	Longwoods	William Weber	Glencoe	
141—	Knock	Timothy Conwell	Vine	John Cowan	Vine	
146—	Painswick	W. H. Martin	Innesfil	W. A. Coulter	Painswick	
147—	Norfolk	Mathais Schilz	Renton	William Schilz	Renton	
148—	Carlisle	John Hunter	Carlisle	Charles Harper	Carlisle	
153—	Edgar	John Syme	Dalston	John M. Syme	Dalston	
156—	Alliance	Geo. Lethbridge	Glencoe	J. G. Lethbridge	Strathburn	
166—	Apple Grove	Frank Hunt	St. Thomas	J. N. Fletcher	Middlemarch	
180—	Mill Creek	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	George Clark	Heathcote	
188—	Battle Hill	William Webster	Strathburn	Levi Annett	Strathburn	
198—	Erin	George Robinson	Erin	John Berry	Brisbane	
200—	Burlington	W. V. Hopkins	Burlington	Herbert J. Dynes	Burlington	
218—	Balinafad	A. Swindlehurst	Balinafad	R. Henderson	Balinafad	
224—	Centre	D. A. McRae	Appin	J. W. McFee	Appin	
253—	Victoria	Samuel Burk	Blenheim	Freeman Wilkie	Blenheim	
265—	Mount Hope	Jno. W. Park	Banks	Alexander Malcolm	Banks	
278—	Eldorado	John Wheeler	Clarksburg	Walter Hartman	Clarksburg	
344—	Farmers' Home	J. A. Watson	Eden Mills	John Ramsey	Eden Mills	
356—	Ninth Line	Samuel Stockton	Redgrave	John J. Winters	Redgrave	
357—	Canfield	William Oxley	Canfield	Joel R. Smith	Canfield	
360—	Glanford	John S. Bates	N. Glanford	W. M. Calder	Glanford	
233—	Moncrief			Alex. Stewart	Cranbrook	

373—Centre	Bruce.....	Ben. Lawton	Gresham	Geo. Brown	Gresham
385—Banda	Samuel Elder	Samuel Elder	Banda	Miss A. T. Porter	Banda
390—Kinsale	No report				
392—Lily of Mersea	David Reed	David Reed	Goldsmith	Francis Hooker	Goldsmith..
393—Hullett	A. R. McGregor	A. R. McGregor	Constance	R. J. Southcombe	Clinton
397—Grand River	Wm. Wallace	Wm. Wallace	Galt	George Heslop	Strasburgh.
405—Manilla	Hy. Glendenuing	Hy. Glendenuing	Manilla	Wm. Ramsey	Cresswell..
406—Heathcote	Wm. Vamplin	Wm. Vamplin	Heathcote	Thomas Dookes	Heathcote.
413—Williscroft	David Robb	David Robb	Williscroft	J. C. Sparrow	Williscroft.
423—Honeywood	A. Tuplin	A. Tuplin	Honeywood	R. Copeland	Honeywood
453—South Elderslie	Peter Essen	Peter Essen	Paisley	Samuel Ballachy	Paisley
471—Acton West	Joel Leslie	Joel Leslie	Acton	J. L. Warren	Acton
526—Eden Grove	Alex. Clark	Alex. Clark	Eden Grove	Jas. S. Harper	Paisley
543—Spring				E. Cooper	Fordwich...
559—Mount Horeb				S. Robinson	Vasey
596—Prospect Hill	Wm. Rowand	Wm. Rowand	Walkerton	Wm. A. Rowand	Walkerton.
599—Maitland	A. Carswell	A. Carswell	Newbridge	J. Murdoch	Palmerston
624—Dufferin	Samuel Staley	Samuel Staley	Aylmer	D. C. Laur	Aylmer
632—Glen Huron	George Boys	George Boys	Smithdale	John McLeod	Glen Huron
658—Albion	J. I. Mitchell	J. I. Mitchell	Glencoe	Robert McDonald	Newbury..
841—Fair Valley	Robt. McBeth	Robt. McBeth	Millington	Geo. Reid	Uptergrove
874—Peteral	D. R. Morrison	D. R. Morrison	Peteral	M. Collins	Carberry..Man.
894—Ayre	C. McDiarmid	C. McDiarmid	Gladstone	G. S. McGregor	Mekiwin..Man.
899—Selman					
920—Union	Jas. W. McLachlin	Jas. W. McLachlin	Plumas	Parker Smith	Plumas ...Man.
941—Fair Play	Neil W. Leckie	Neil W. Leckie	Sarnia	Miss C. A. Leckie	Sarnia ... Ont.
944—Cold Springs	Thos. Sissons	Thos. Sissons	Peterboro	D. Kennedy	Peterboro.
900—Lorne	R. Ferguson	R. Ferguson	Wellwood	A. Thomson	Wellwood, Man
926—Palestine	John H. Beck	John H. Beck	Gladstone	D. A. Broadfoot	Gladstone, Man
943—Eden	Robert Riley	Robert Riley	Eden	J. I. Walker	Eden

A Few Words to Secretaries.

In making out your quarterly report be careful to fill out all blanks, such as name, post office, amount sent, and date, signed by the Master and Secretary and made out on the regular blank form, two of which are always sent with your receipt.

Be sure to distribute all printed matter sent to your Grange. There is reason to believe that this is not done, but that it is laid aside and forgotten.

Printed slips were sent with the last circular calling the annual meeting, with blank for the name and post office address of the Master and Secretary, which should have been returned to me with the delegate's certificates, without trouble or expense, but only about half of them were sent back, and it was only with difficulty that I was able to make out a list of Masters and Secretaries, and they may not be wholly correct, because I had not the correct information in some cases.

Secretaries of Division and Subordinate Granges and all others desirous of seeing a revival of the former strength of our order will please forward to me the names of persons likely to circulate Grange literature.

It is the intention to send one report of the proceedings of the Dominion Grange for each family and the Secretary should see that they are properly distributed, and if in any case enough should not be sent the Secretary should write for more and say who they are for and they will be sent.

WM. F. W. FISHER,
Burlington, Secretary.

GRANGE SUPPLIES

FOR SALE AT

Office of Dominion Grange.

Applications for Membership, per 100.....	\$0 50
Blank Demits, per 100.....	1 00
Membership or Trade Cards, per 100.....	0 50
Bonds for Secretary and Treasurer, each.....	0 02
Blank Quarterly Reports, at the rate per 100.....	1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate)—special blank for use of Granges acquiring property.....	0 20
Song Books, with Music, each.....	0 10
Song Books, without Music, each.....	0 05
Seventh Edition of Manual, each (ordered under seal).....	0 20
Constitution, each 10 cents, per doz.....	1 00
New Edition of Fifth Degree Manuals, supplied Division Granges (under seal), each 10c, per doz.....	1 00
Receipts, bound (100 in book).....	0 70
Orders on Treasurer (100 in book).....	0 70
Gold Emblem Pins, each.....	1 10

The above supplies will be furnished at the prices named by mail.

As all business of the Secretary's office is conducted on a cash basis, therefore cash should accompany the order.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letter, the first preferred. Fractional currency taken in one, two or three cent stamps. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the party sending.

W. F. W. FISHER,

Secretary Dominion Grange,

BURLINGTON P. O., ONT.